



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**  
Louisville District

## **Frequently Asked Questions** *(as of November, 2002)*

### **Lock and Dam 10 Renovations, Boonesborough, Ky.**

#### **1. Q – Who oversees Lock and Dam 10?**

A – The Commonwealth of Kentucky, through the Kentucky River Authority (KRA), currently owns, operates, and maintains the lock and dam. KRA will continue to oversee the lock and dam in the future.

#### **2. Q – Why is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involved with the work at Lock and Dam 10?**

A – In fiscal year 2001, a Congress directed the Corps of Engineers to perform work at Lock and Dam 10. One Congressional bill authorized the work and a second bill provided \$2 million to begin the work. Future appropriations will be needed to continue the work after this fiscal year.

#### **3. Q – What does the project authorization say?**

A - The authorization is contained in Section 631 of Public Law 106-553 and states:

Sec. 631.(a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized to take all necessary measures to further stabilize and renovate Lock and Dam 10 at Boonesborough, Kentucky, with the purpose of extending the design life of the structure by an additional 50 years, at a total cost of \$ 24,000,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$19,200,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$4,800,000.

(b) For purposes of this section only, “stabilize and renovate” shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following activities: stabilization of the main dam, auxiliary dam and lock; renovation of all operational aspects of the lock; and elevation of the main and auxiliary dams.

#### **4. Q – What is the condition of Lock and Dam 10?**

A – The Kentucky River Authority completed a study of the lock and dam in 2000. The study investigated stabilizing and repairing the dam so that it will be operable for the next 50 years. The results of the study concluded that the lock and dam do not meet current criteria, and extensive work will be required to raise and stabilize the dam. There are concerns about two areas of the structure, a scour hole on the downstream end of the dam and the stability of the lock walls and gates.

**5. Q – What is being done with the initial funding?**

A - The Corps, in conjunction with the KRA, is in the process of identifying what work will be done at Lock and Dam 10. The process consists of investigating the current condition of the structures, developing potential alternatives to renovate and/or stabilize the structure(s), and ultimately identify the alternative that will be constructed. To date, environmental field data was collected and mapping of the sites relevant to the project area was completed. In addition, environmental scientists and engineers have identified several alternatives to stabilize and renovate the lock and dam. Conceptual plans, including screening level costs, are finished.

**6. Q – What are the alternatives?**

A – The alternatives consist of the following:

- \* Stabilize the existing lock and dam. No increase in pool. Lock not operational.
- \* Stabilize and raise the existing lock and dam four feet with a fixed-crest weir. Lock not operational.
- \* Stabilize and raise existing lock and dam four feet with a movable-crest weir. Lock not operational.
- \* Stabilize and raise existing lock and dam four feet with a fixed-crest weir. Renovate full-sized lock.
- \* Stabilize and raise existing lock and dam four feet with a fixed-crest weir. Build smaller innovative lock within existing chamber.
- \* Construct a new dam (immediately upstream of the existing dam) with a smaller, innovative lock.

Other combinations of the above features are possible, but the above addresses the issues that the Corps and sponsor had about general approaches and cost ranges. At the request of KRA, estimates are also being prepared for stabilizing and raising the existing lock and dam six feet.

**7. Q -- What's next?**

A— A narrowing-down process from six plans to say, one or two. The Corps of Engineers and KRA team is working together to gather input from the public at the November 21, 2002 public information and scoping workshop. This information, in addition to the engineering, environmental, and real estate data gathered to date, will be presented to the KRA in December. At that time, KRA will use the information to select a plan(s) that will be developed in greater detail. The team will then continue work on

the selected plan(s), including a more detailed design and cost, and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS will document the alternatives that were selected and assess any possible impacts the selected plan could potentially have on the environment. The draft EIS is scheduled for completion in the summer of 2003, and at that time will be distributed for public and agency review.

### **Project sponsor**

KRA – <http://kra.state.ky.us>

### **Contractors**

Engineering and plan formulation: Fuller, Mossbarger, Scott & May (FMSM) Engineers (Lexington, KY) [www.fmsmengineers.com](http://www.fmsmengineers.com)

Environmental Field Work: Third Rock Consultants (Lexington, KY)  
[www.thirdrockconsultants.com](http://www.thirdrockconsultants.com)

Cultural Resources: Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc. (Kentucky)

EIS development: Gulf Engineers and Consultants (GEC), Baton Rouge, LA. –  
[www.gec.inc.com](http://www.gec.inc.com)

Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District  
[www.lrl.usace.army.mil](http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil) click on water resources, Kentucky River Lock 10

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